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SOURCE Outline of Mongolian People's Republic, published by Toa Kenkyusho,

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THE GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, AND POPULATION
OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT

Outline

The present Choybalsan or the new Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, is similar to the Constitution of the USSR and was adopted on 30 June 1940 by the Eighth Great National Assembly (Great Hurul).

According to Article 1 of the Constitution, the Mongolian People's Republic is an independent republic of the working class (nomads, laborers, intelligent-sia) whose aim is socialization of the republic and development along noncapitalistic lines.

Article 3 of the Constitution states that all governmental authority of the republic is exercised by the workers in cities and regional areas through the Workers Assembly.

The basic administrative policy is to increase production, raise the living standard of the working class, improve national defense, etc. To carry out this policy, the land, underground resources, and the production installations have been nationalized.

The Constitution guarantees the right of private ownership of domestic animals, dwellings, household goods, etc. It grants voting rights to all men and women 18 years or older regardless of race or religion. It allows freedom of religion and freedom of the press, an 8-hour working day, free education, separation of political and religious rule, and a system of universal military conscription.

Persons who do not have the right to vote include those who utilize the labor of others for personal profit, moneylenders, former "hu-t'u-k'u-t'u," high

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CLASSIFICATION

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lamas, "t'ai-chi" who owned slaves and treated them cruelly, officials who were in control of the banners, former members of the White Guard, those taking part directly in antirevolutionary movements, the feeble-minded, and those who have been deprived of voting privileges through court action.

Administrative Divisions

Formerly, Outer Mongolia was divided into eight animal-inspection districts, six trading districts, and the five aymags of Tsetsen-khan, Tushetu-khan, Sayn Noyan-khan, Dzasakhtu-khan, and Hobdo. On 1 February 1931, the new administrative divisions adopted by the Sixth Great National Assembly included 13 aymags which were divided into 324 somons.

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>No of Somons</u>
Doronod	Bayan Tumen (Choybalsan)	27
Hentey	Ondor Haan	27
Tob (Eastern)	Ulan Bator	22
Selenge	Altan Bulak (Kyakhta)	14
Hobsogol	Moron	25
Ara Hangay	Ts-tserlig	35
Obor Hangay	Kamagegen	36
Dzabhan	Dzhibkhalantu	21
Ubsa Nuur	Ulaan Goom	15
Hobdo	Jirgalanta	23
Altay	Khantaishire	17
Omono (South) Gobi	Delger Khangai	26
Dorono (East) Gobi	Sayr Usa	26

In 1934, Altay Aymag was merged with Dzabhan Aymag, reducing the number of aymags to 12. In 1938, the new aymag of Bulagan was established out of a part of Selenge Aymag, with Bulagan as its capital. In 1940, the Eighth Great National Assembly established the Bayan Ologey Aymag, consisting of two somons mostly of the Uriankhay tribe, and seven somons mostly of Kazakhs. In 1940, Altay Aymag was again separated from Dzabhan Aymag, and became Gobi-Altay Aymag. In 1942, the three aymags of Suhe Baatar, Dunda Gobi, and Bayan Hongor, were established, thereby increasing the number of aymags to 18 and somons to 314, as follows:

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>No of Somons</u>
Doronod	Bayan Tumen (Choybalsan)	15
Hentey	Ondor Haan	22
Tob	Ulan Bator	29
Dorono (East) Gobi	Dalay Sayn Shanda	17
Omono (South) Gobi	Dalan Dzadagad	13
Obor Hangay	Arbay Heere	18
Ara Hangay	Tsetserlig	36
Hobdo	Jirgalanta	13
Hobsogol	Moron	21
Dzabhan	Dzhibkhalantu	19
Bulagan	Bulagan	17
Selenge	Altan Bulak (Kyakhta)	9
Ubsa Nuur	Ulaan Goom	16
Gobi-Altay	Khantaishire	12
Bayan Ologey	Ologey	9
Suhe Baatar	Mandarin Khit	14
Dunda (Central) Gobi	Delger Khan	18
Bayan Hongor	Bayan Hongor	16

The national capital, Ulan Bator, is a special municipality under a special administration.

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Central Government

The highest organ of the Mongolian People's Republic is the Great National Assembly which convenes once every 3 years. A Special Great National Assembly may be called at the discretion of the Small National Assembly (Small Murul), or when requested by several local governments which represent more than one-third of the total population of the nation. The Great National Assembly is composed of representatives of the workers and the military personnel of the People's Revolutionary Forces, who have been elected by the aymag and city assemblies. There shall be one representative for every 1,500 persons. The functions of the Great National Assembly are to:

1. Ratify and amend the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic.
2. Determine basic foreign and domestic policies.
3. Elect members of the Small National Assembly.

The Small National Assembly becomes the highest political body of the republic during the period that the Great National Assembly is not in session. Each member of the Small National Assembly represents 10,000 persons and is elected for a 3-year term. The functions of the Small National Assembly are to:

1. Call the Great National Assembly into session.
2. Organize the People's Council, and establish or organize newly established government offices and agencies of the Central government.
3. Reverse decisions and orders of the People's Council, if necessary.
4. Approve various regulations issued by the Standing Committee of the Small National Assembly.
5. Review and approve the national budget.
6. Conduct hearings of proposals submitted by the Standing Committee of the Small National Assembly and the members of the People's Council, and review various problems concerning political, economic, and cultural organizations.
7. Elect supreme court justices of the Mongolian People's Republic.
8. Appoint the Attorney General of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Small National Assembly usually convenes once a year. The Special Small National Assembly may be convened when more than one third of the total number of assemblymen vote for it. It may also be convened by the unanimous vote of all members of the Standing Committee of the Small National Assembly. The Standing Committee, consisting of the assembly speaker, deputy speaker, secretary and four members, is elected by the assembly and handles routine matters. The Standing Committee is the highest political organ of the republic when the Great and Small National Assemblies are not in session. Its duties are to:

1. Enforce articles set forth in the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic, and supervise application of laws passed by the Great and Small National Assemblies.
2. Call the Small National Assembly into session.
3. Announce new laws [proposed bills] and interpret them until ratified by the next session of the Small National Assembly and to interpret present laws.

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4. Rescind decisions of the People's Council if necessary; or submit proposals to the Small National Assembly to change People's Council decisions.

5. Appoint as members of the People's Council, until ratified by the next session of the Small National Assembly, nominees submitted by the chairman of the People's Council.

6. Reduce sentences and grant amnesty.

7. Bestow medals, citations, and honorary titles of the Mongolian People's Republic.

8. Accept credentials and notifications of departure of foreign diplomats.

9. Send and recall diplomats of the Mongolian People's Republic.

10. Ratify treaties and agreements with foreign countries.

11. Proclaim a national emergency if the Small National Assembly is in recess.

12. Proclaim full or partial mobilization of the military forces.

13. Handle all matters under the jurisdiction of the Mongolian People's Republic.

14. Invalidate decisions of local governments, if necessary.

The highest administrative agency of the Mongolian People's Republic is the People's Council. It consists of a chairman, several vice chairmen, chiefs of the Planning Board, the Statistics and Examining Board, and several other members. The functions of this council are to:

1. Coordinate and control the functions of various ministries and their subordinate organizations.

2. Plan the national economy and propose the national and regional government budgets, taxation, and other financial programs.

3. Direct negotiations with foreign countries.

4. Direct national defense and military preparations, and decide the number of conscripts to be called.

5. Plan measures to maintain public order, protect national interests and public property.

6. Direct the administrative agencies of the aymags and Ulan Bator, and direct workers conferences and cadres.

7. Revise or rescind orders, directives, and decisions of the People's Council, ministries, and local administrative agencies.

8. Establish a central organization which will handle cultural and economic matters of the People's Council, if necessary.

9. Approve distinctive emblems to be used by various administrative agencies.

The Mongolian People's Republic has the following ministries: Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Livestock, Industrial Development, Transportation, Commerce, Finance, Internal Affairs, Education, Public Health, and

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Justice. Under direct control of the ministries are the Planning Board, Statistics and Examination Board, Communications Bureau, Academy of Arts, Academy of Sciences, and Government Printing Office. The Planning Board and the Statistics and Examination Board are identical with the State Planning Commission of the USSR. Their functions are to:

1. Establish organizations which supervise the national economic reconstruction, and draft the preliminary national and regional budgets.
2. Draft plans for economic, social, and cultural development.
3. Study the economic condition of the republic, and direct the development of scientific production methods.
4. Participate in the drafting of the national budget.
5. Direct and complete national statistics.
6. Plan an educational system and public health programs.
7. Review problems concerning administration and national economy.
8. Supervise the execution of government plans.

Local Government

The highest government agency of the aymag and cities is the Workers' Congress which convenes once every 3 years. A temporary conference is called when demanded by more than one half of the total number of voters in each aymag or city, or demanded by more than two thirds of the members of the small assembly of the aymag or city.

The representatives to the Workers' Congress are selected at the somon and khorya conferences. In Ulan Bator, one representative for every 200 persons and in aymags one for every 400 persons is chosen.

The highest government agencies of the aymags and cities are the small assemblies (during the recess of the Workers' Congress) which comprise members elected at the Workers' Congress. One representative for every 1,000 persons is chosen for the assembly. The small assemblies convene twice a year. Each small assembly has a Standing Committee, consisting of 7 to 13 persons, to handle routine administrative matters. This committee is divided into the following sections: agriculture and livestock, finance, public health, education and military affairs.

The highest political agencies of the somon, bag, khorya, and khorin are the workers' Congresses, held once a year. A temporary conference is called when demanded by one half of the people in the areas or districts concerned. The representatives of the somon or khorya congress are elected by the bag or khorin congress at the ratio of one representative for every 50 persons.

The administrative agencies of somon, bag, khorya and khorin are called "yaamon" [a government or public office] and consist of 3 to 13 persons elected for one year term at a workers' congress. The duties of the yaamon are to:

1. Direct cultural, political, and economic activities within their areas.
2. Draft the local budget.
3. Direct local administrative organs.

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4. Maintain public order, enforce laws, and protect people's rights.
5. Nullify decisions and orders of subordinate administrative agencies which are contradictory to the Constitution of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Judiciary

The highest judiciary organ of the Mongolian People's Republic is the Supreme Court which is placed directly under the Small National Assembly. The Supreme Court supervises judicial matters of all lower courts in the republic. It also decides the legality of matters submitted by the Attorney General's Office, and handles appeals from the lower courts. The chief justice and the associate justices are elected at the Small National Assembly for a term of 4 years. Each aymag and city has a local court, and each somon and khorya has a district court which is subordinate to the local court. The judges for all lower courts are elected by the small assemblies for a term of 3 years.

All trials are open to the public, except those which may reveal political and military secrets. All defendants have the right to have defense lawyers. A trial may be conducted in the Mongolian language or in the language of a tribe. If needed, interpreters are provided by the court.

The highest law-enforcing agency of the Mongolian People's Republic is the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney General is elected by the Small National Assembly for a 5-year term, and the district attorneys are appointed by the Attorney General for a 4-year term. The duty of the Attorney General's Office is investigation of all crimes, except those related to politics, which come under the Public Security Section of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The duty of the Public Security Section is strict surveillance of affairs and activities within the aymags, and in the military forces.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Article 82 of the new Constitution for the Mongolian People's Republic gives its people, for the first time, the right to organize. It allows the organization of labor unions, cooperatives, youth groups, national defense organizations, political parties, etc.

The Constitution provides for the formation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party which will act as the supreme political party in directing the working class in their struggle against capitalistic elements.

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

The First Party Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) was held at Kyakhita in March 1921. The MPRP, being the only political party in Mongolia, has been very influential in molding the political, economic, and cultural affairs of the country. At the First Party Congress, the MPRP announced its platform as one based on "bourgeoisie democracy" which recognized a constitutional monarchy with the Living Buddha as the chief executive.

Only 23 delegates, representing 150 members, participated in the First Party Congress. At the Third Party Congress of the MPRP, a resolution was passed to the effect that an anticapitalistic policy must be pursued in the economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic.

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The increasing activities of the MPRP, however, did not entirely wipe out feudalism and monasticism in Mongolia. The nobility, lamas, and the masses represented the extreme-left policy of the MPRP, and threatened uprisings. In 1928, the struggle between the left and the right wings in Mongolia reached its peak. But in the end, the left-wing MPRP won. This resulted in the establishment of the left-wing policy at the Seventh Party Congress held in June 1928.

The left-wing policy called for: (1) confiscation of estates of the nobility, lamas, rich herdsmen, and government officials; (2) compulsory collectivization of the nomadic herdsmen; (3) an antireligion drive and the compulsory return of the low lamas to laity; and (4) the control of foreign trade by government and the restriction of private business.

This policy caused the population to protest, especially those who were directly affected. There were many uprisings. Many left the country to escape such restrictions. The collectivized nomadic herdsmen killed more than 7 million head of livestock.

Consequently, the MPRP decided to revise its policy at the Eighth Party Congress held in 1931. The following year the revised policy was made official at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Party.

The revised policy states that the MPRP advocates a policy of strengthening the Republic as an anti-imperialistic and independent nation; increasing production; overthrowing feudalism; establishing national defense; and isolating the high lamas and feudalistic elements from the working class, rich nomads, and low lamas.

The Ninth Party Congress, held in 1934, claimed the fairness of the revised policy.

At the Tenth Party Congress of the MPRP, held in March and April 1940, a resolution was passed adding another article to the Constitution which made the MPRP a member of the Comintern.

At one time, the MPRP embraced 42,000 members. The present membership is about 10,000.

The organization of the MPRP, in accordance with the decision reached by the fourth executive committee session of the Central Committee, in 1913, is as follows:

The supreme organ of the MPRP is the Plenary Assembly which meets once every 3 years. An extraordinary session of the Plenary Assembly may be called either by the Executive Board of the Central Committee or by a two-thirds vote of the party members. The delegates to the Plenary Assembly are chosen by the aymag party councils.

When the Plenary Assembly is not in session, the Central Committee directs all party functions and tries to carry out the program of the Plenary Assembly. The Central Executive Committee meets at least once each year. The program decided by the Central Executive Committee is executed by the members of the Central Committee. Central Committee members are chosen by the Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee directs the work of the Youth League and the General Military and Political Department.

The Plenary Assembly appoints the members of the Party Central Examining Committee. This committee deals with irregularities of the party members and suppresses antiparty activities.

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The members of the Party Affairs Investigating Committee look after the financial affairs of the party and examine the progress of the party program.

Party affairs at the aymag level are supervised by the Aymag Party Council which meets once a year. When not in session, the Aymag Party Committee takes over the function of the Aymag Party Council.

The Aymag Party Committee has the following departments:

1. Political Training

This department investigates the execution of the Aymag Party Committee program by the party subheadquarters. It also assists the latter in all necessary matters.

2. Propaganda

This department distributes party bulletins and does other such functions to clarify the programs required by the Aymag Party Committee and other higher offices.

3. General Affairs

This department handles all financial affairs arising within the Aymag Party Committee.

The duty of the party subheadquarters is to recruit members from somons, industrial plants, and offices.

Revolutionary Youth League

The Revolutionary Youth League was organized in 1921 and is a very active member of the International Communist Party Youth Federation. At its first plenary assembly, held in July 1922, the league advocated the democratic instead of the monastic form of the Mongolian Republic.

At one time, the league had a complete monopoly over the political affairs of the country. Its activities were later restricted by the MPRP because of the league's extreme actions. The league's functions were thereafter controlled by the MPRP and it became an essential asset to the MPRP in working with and recruiting members from the nomadic tribes.

At its peak, the league's membership reached 23,000, although later the membership declined. When the league abandoned its extreme policy, membership started to increase again, and climbed from 7,000 in 1936, to 17,000 in 1940, and to 20,000 in 1941.

All males or females from 15 to 25 years of age, except relatives, sons, and daughters of the nobility and lamas, are eligible for league membership.

The Revolutionary Youth League is organized along almost the same lines as the MPRP. It is now playing a major role in pushing the literacy campaign and expounding political knowledge to the masses.

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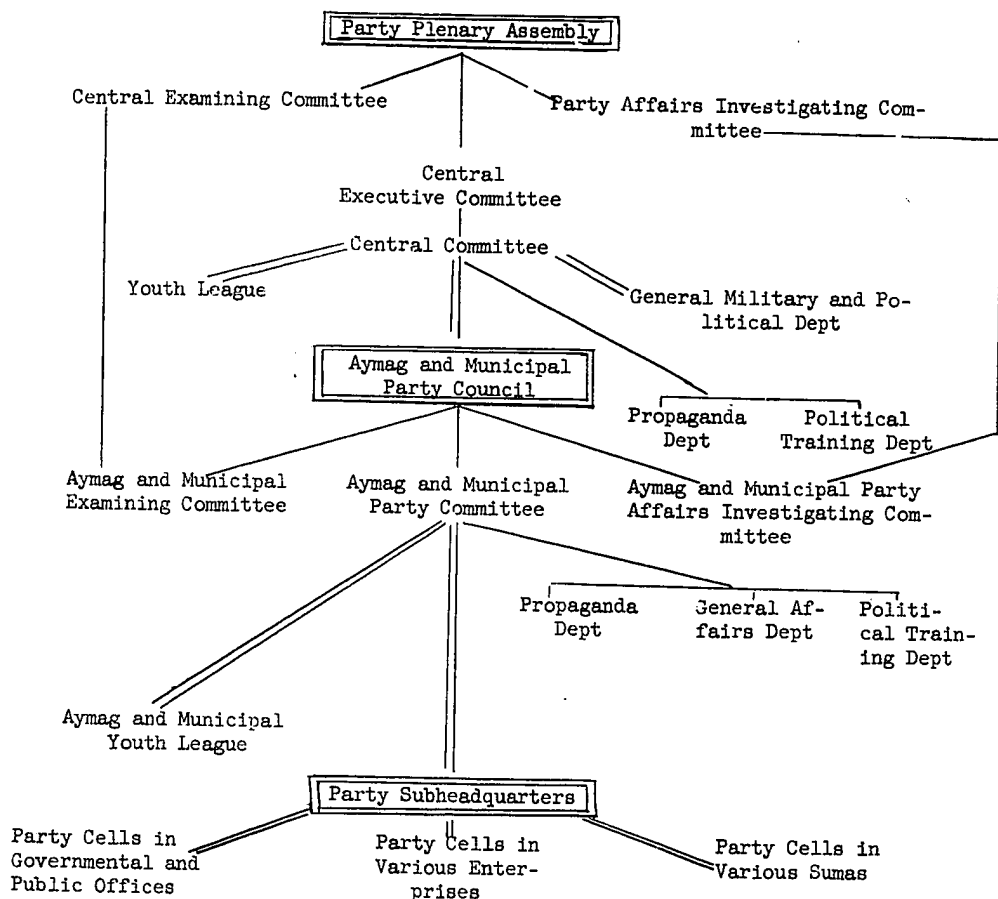
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Organization of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
(as of 1933)



Legend: ——— Appoints members from
 === Has the jurisdiction over

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Mongolian People's Republic is not recognized except by the USSR and the Tuva Republic. Emissaries have been exchanged between the Soviet Union

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and the Mongolian People's Republic since 1926. At that time the two countries signed a friendship treaty. However, there is little economic intercourse between the two countries.

The Sino-Soviet treaty, signed in 1924 in Pei-p'ing known as the "Decision on the Settlement of Problems Between China and the Soviet Union," recognizes the Mongolian People's Republic (then called Outer Mongolia) as a part of the Chinese Republic. Actually, however, many treaties and agreements signed between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic give the latter an independent status. Besides, there are no economic ties between China and Mongolia.

The USSR not only has Red troops garrisoned in strategic locations of Mongolia and along the border region, but also has an embassy in Ulan Bator and consulates in Jirgalanta, Dzhibkhalantu, Bayan Tumen (Choybalsan), and Altan Bulak. There are also many Soviet economic agencies scattered all over Mongolia.

Some of the Soviet-Mongolian treaties and agreements signed since 1921 are:

1. New Friendship Treaty, signed in Moscow, 5 November 1921

This treaty calls for the abolition of all treaties and agreements between Tsarist Russia and the old Mongolia. It calls for mutual recognition of the new governments, and the establishment of political and economic relations between the two countries.

2. Agreement to Establish Soviet-Mongolian Joint-Management Concerns in Mongolia, signed October 1922

3. Secret Treaty, signed February 1924

4. Economic Agreement, signed in 1924

5. Agreement on Establishing Telegraphic Communications in Mongolia, signed October 1924

6. Agreement, signed in October 1924, making it possible for the Buryats in the Soviet Union to become Mongolian citizens

7. Selenga River Agreement, signed October 1924

8. Mutual-Defense Pact, concluded in October 1927

9. Agreement on Establishing Public Health and Animal Epidemic Prevention Stations in Mongolia, signed May 1930

10. Agreement on Simplification of Border-Crossing Procedures, signed May 1930

11. Mutual Assistance Pact, signed 12 March 1936, and announced formally 7 April 1936

This pact states in part: "In the event of threat of attack upon the territory of the USSR or the Mongolian People's Republic by a third state, the two governments shall undertake immediately to consider jointly the situation that has arisen and take all measures which should be necessary for the protection and the security of their territory.

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"This provision is to be supplemented by each party undertaking to render to the other every assistance in the event of military attack.

"This protocol shall be in force for 10 years from the official signing date, 12 March 1936."

POPULATION

Density

According to a census conducted in 1918 by the Maiskiy Expedition, the total population in the Mongolian People's Republic was 647,504, including 100,000 Chinese people and 50,000 Russians.

When the new administrative divisions were put into effect in 1930, the total population in Mongolia was reported to be 760,000. This report gives the population of each aymag, its area and density of population, as follows:

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (sq km)</u>	<u>Density per Sq Km</u>
Doronod	75,800	202,900	0.36
Hentey	36,800	73,300	0.47
Tob (Eastern)	115,800	149,300	0.77
Selenge	41,900	69,100	0.60
Hobsogol	62,700	107,200	0.58
Ara Hangay	80,600	107,700	0.74
Obor Hangay	83,200	57,400	1.44
Dzabhan	55,500	95,200	0.58
Ubsa Nuur	44,800	84,100	0.53
Hobdo	43,100	77,900	0.55
Gobi-Altay	37,500	207,100	0.19
Omono (South) Gobi	33,400	155,400	0.24
Dorono (East) Gobi	40,500	164,900	0.24
Total	760,000	1,533,500	0.48

According to a recent survey obtained in Berlin and presumably made in 1939, the total population in the Mongolian People's Republic in that year was approximately 900,000. Of that total, 88 percent or about 790,000, were Khalkhas. Others included Buryats, Olots, Torgods, Kazakhs, Uriankhaies, and Durbets. The same source states that there were approximately 840,000 people in the Mongolian People's Republic in 1939, if the Kazakhs and their affiliated racial groups were not included.

The Berlin source also gives the following from another report:

<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (sq km)</u>	<u>Density per Sq Km</u>
Doronod	55,800	202,900	0.22
Hentey	50,200	75,300	0.66
Tob (Eastern)	115,800	140,300	0.83
Selenge	14,100	69,100	0.20
Hobsogol	56,700	107,200	0.53
Ara Hangay	113,600	57,400	1.97
Obor Hangay	166,700	107,700	1.57
Dzabhan	89,100	95,200	0.94
Ubsa Nuur	67,200	84,100	0.79
Hobdo	67,300	77,900	0.86

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<u>Aymag</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area (sq km)</u>	<u>Density per Sq Km</u>
Gobi-Altay	43,600	207,100	0.19
Omoro (South) Gobi	35,000	155,400	0.23
Porono (East) Gobi	25,000	164,900	0.15
Total	327,100	1,544,500	0.59

Note: There are at present [1943] 18 aymags in the Mongolian People's Republic.

It will be noted that the population figures given above and those given in the previous table differ considerably. However, it should not be thought that population in the 9-year period increased from 760,000 to 900,000 because the tendency at that time was toward a decline in population due to the prevailing social diseases and the influence of Lamaism which forbids marriage.

In recent years, however, the population has been increasing, since the Lama practice of nonmarriage has been abolished and better medical service has been made available.

Population According to Sex and Age

According to not too reliable data, the distribution of population in the Mongolian People's Republic by sex and age in 1928 was as follows:

Distribution of Population and Percentage of Total Production

Males (including lamas returned to laity)

<u>Age</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1 - 17	116,478	16.2
18 - 24	28,041	3.9
25 - 45	74,776	10.4
46 and over	58,677	8.3
Total	278,972	38.8

Females

1 - 17	115,040	16.0
18 - 24	48,892	6.8
25 - 45	103,536	14.4
46 and over	91,313	12.7
Total	358,781	49.9

Lamas Attached to Temples

1 - 17	-	-
18 - 24	19,413	2.7
25 - 45	28,041	3.9
46 and over	33,793	4.7
Total	81,247	11.3

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Total Male Population

<u>Age</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1 - 17	116,478	16.2
18 - 24	47,454	6.6
25 - 45	102,817	14.3
46 and over	93,470	13.0
Total	360,219	30.1

The relations among Khalkhas, Kazakhs, and Tuvians have not always been friendly. There have been many racial conflicts. In 1940, to do away with these conflicts, Hobdo Aymag was reorganized into two aymags: Ba'an Oldzey and Hobdo.

Besides the above-mentioned tribes, there are many Russians, Chinese, and Buryats. The number of Russians is increasing in Mongolia as Soviet influence continues to expand. Most of the Buryats are farmers living in the river basins of the Selenga and the Uur. The 1924 Soviet-Mongolian agreement made it possible for many Buryats to become Mongolian citizens if they renounced Soviet citizenship.

Chinese inroads into Mongolian business started many years ago. At one time the Chinese monopolized all the business. However, as the leftist influence increased, Chinese enterprises began to deteriorate. Consequently, many formerly rich Chinese were forced to abandon their businesses and return to China or stay in Mongolia as laborers or handicraft workers. The Chinese population now [1943] in Mongolia is estimated to be about 10,000.

Population According to Tribes

The same 1928 source gives the distribution of population, according to tribes, in the Mongolian People's Republic as follows:

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
		<u>Population</u>
Khalkhas	625,222	85.9%
Durbets	26,673	3.7
Minguts	3,500	0.6
Dzabhachins	7,542	1.0
Torgods	2,500	0.3
Baytuo	11,323	1.6
Kazakhs	13,000	1.8
Tuvians	12,570	1.8
Hotons	1,500	0.2
Others	15,000	2.1

The Khalkha population, at present [1943], is believed to be about 790,000 which is 88 percent of the total.

Most of the minority tribes live in western Mongolia. The Durbets are mostly nomadic herdsmen and live in the area roughly from the Hobdo River and the Tannu Ola Mountains to Ubsa Nuur. Anthropologically speaking, the Durbets, whose language and customs differ greatly from the Khalkhas, belong to the Western Mongol group.

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Other minority tribes in the Western Mongol group are the Minguts, Dzabhachins, Torgods, and Hotons. The Dzabhachins also are mostly nomadic herds-men living in the Altay slopes and in the vicinity of Hobdo.

Other tribes living in western Mongolia include the Kazakhs, Tuvians, and those who belong to the Turko-Tatar Group.

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